THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., No. 156. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1853. PRICE, Drs. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE *Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company*, the undersigned has this day assumed the BUSINESS of the COMPANY at this PORT.

E. WARDEN,
Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 11th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, Jr.) in our Firms at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS RAWLINS HUDSON & MR. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, are this day admitted partners in our firm.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is authorized by Messrs. W. H. WARDLEY & Co., of Canton, to sign their Firm per procuration.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to intimate, that they have this day commenced business at *Shanghae*, as General Merchants and Commission Agents, under the name and style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Reference may be made to Messrs. MAITLAND, CUTLER & Co., who will be their Agents in *London*, to Messrs. JAMES EWING & Co., *Glasgow*, and to Messrs. GLADSTONE & Co., *Liverpool.*

THOMAS MONCREIFF.
FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE.
CHARLES JOHN KING.

Shanghae, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. [illegible] PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT JAMES, in our firms, at *Manila, Shanghae*, and *Canton*, and in the House of R. J. FAIRBRIDGE & Co. of *Manila*, ceased on the 31st December last.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Canton, 29th March, 1853.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk.	Harbour Risk.
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

MR. E. WARDEN is duly authorized to grant POLICIES by the *Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels*, on account of Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY & Co. in the *London and Oriental Transit Insurance Office.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
By their Attornies,
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1853.

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
REGISTERED AND EMPOWERED UNDER ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 Vict., Cap. 110.

Capital £500,000.

Established for the purpose of effecting Assurances on the Lives of Persons Resident in, or about to Proceed to,
THE COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA, OR OTHER PLACES ABROAD.

GOVERNOR:
The Right Honourable
THE EARL OF ELGIN and KINKARDINE,
Governor-General of Canada.

Edinburgh 22, St. Andrew Square, Head Office.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Alexander James Russell, Esq., C.S.,—*Chairman.*
William Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland.
James Cowan, Esq.,—Merchant.
Henry Davidson, Esq.—Merchant.
Peter Ramsay, Esq.—Banker.
George Moir, Esq.—Advocate.
James Hay, Esq.—Merchant, Leith
Archibald Horne, Esq.—Accountant.
Charles Pearson, Esq.—Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross Junior, Esq.—Advocate.
Andrew Wood, Esq., M.D.

BANKERS:
The Royal Bank of Scotland.

ACTUARY:	AUDITOR:
Wm. Thos. Thomson.	Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY:
Henry Jones Williams.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above COMPANY, beg to intimate to the RESIDENT HOLDERS OF POLICIES IN CHINA, that, until further notice, all Premiums will be payable at their Office in *Shanghae.*

Since the first establishment of the Agency in China, in 1849, the amount of business done, has been such as to satisfy the Directors, and to encourage them to continue in the field.

With a view to a further extension of their operations, and to increase the benefits afforded to Residents in China, by additional facilities in effecting LIFE ASSURANCE, they have determined to establish a local BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AT SHANGHAE.

This Board is to consist of three Directors, who, in co-operation with the Agents and the Medical Adviser of the Company, will have authority, with limited powers and responsibility, to decide upon the merits of such cases as may be submitted to them.

To carry out this object, the undersigned have been duly authorized to constitute such a Board, and they have accordingly nominated the undermentioned Gentlemen, who have accepted the Office of Directors,—

SHANGHAE LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

A. G. DALLAS, Esq., Merchant,—*Chairman.*
A. McCULLOCH, Esq.,—Merchant.
H. H. KENNEDY, Esq.,—Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER:
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Agency.

MONCREIFF, GROVE, & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE,

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
„	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
„	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
„	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM Godown, fronting JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 9th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Ærated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D' Orgeat,* and *Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd,* from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
Butchers & Bakers,
Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

HOUSE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three *mows.*

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG,
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER:
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants,*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)
STATE LOTTERY.
Established 1789.

GRAND PRIZE AND PREMIUM DISTRIBUTION of the Free City of FRANKFORT on the Maine, of ONE MILLION 33,100 Florins.

This Distribution is guaranteed, authorized, and under the Management of the Government. It contains 17,800 Shares of which 5,811 must obtain Prizes, viz:—Florins, 200,000, 140,000, 120,000, 110,000, 106,000, 100,000, 40,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, &c., &c., smallest prize, 100 Florins.—Twelve Florins are equal to £1 Sterling.

Leading Features of this Lottery.

GUARANTEE by the GOVERNMENT of the CAPITAL required for the full payment of Prizes to Shareholders.

ADMINISTRATION by a SPECIAL COMMITTEE, appointed and superintended by the legislative body of the HIGH SENATE.

SECURITY GIVEN BY GENERAL AGENTS.

The FAIR and EQUITABLE management of the drawing, each Number being drawn and its fate DISTINCTLY pointed out in the List of Results published and revised by the Executive Committee.

DRAWINGS IN PUBLIC and IMMEDIATE PAYMENT IN CASH of the Prizes gained on presenting the winning numbers.

The Drawing takes place irrevocably on the 28th September, 1853.

Price of Shares.

One Whole Share £10. One half-Share, £5. One Quarter Share, £2. 10s.

The following advantages are given by taking a number of Shares, viz:—

5	Whole	10½ or 20¼	Shares, Cost only	£45.
10	Ditto	20 or 40	Ditto	80.
20	Ditto	40 or 80	Ditto	150.

Remittances can be made in Drafts on England, or the Money can be paid to any Bank or Respectable Commercial House for transmission to Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., in London.

Immediately after the Drawing, Official Lists will be sent to each Shareholder.

Shares and Prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are *appointed* for the sale of Shares for Home and Foreign Countries.

The Prizes obtained will be paid in the East Indies and China, through an established Bank; or the winner can, if he chooses, draw the amount on their London Agents, by attaching the winning Share to the Bill of exchange.

MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS,
Bankers & Appointed Government Lottery Contractors,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

Apply, without delay, to MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany; or those who prefer it can direct their Letters to the care of Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., Merchants, No. 32, *Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street,* London.

P.S.—Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, Shares for the following Distribution will be forwarded.

N.B.—The Prospectus of this Distribution can be inspected at the Office of this Paper.

GREAT ELECTORAL HESSIAN STATE LOAN
Of 6,725,000 DOLLARS.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars		60 of 4,000 Dollars
22 „ 26,000 „		60 „ 2,000 „
24 „ 32,000 „		120 „ 1,500 „
60 „ 8,000 „		180 „ 1,000 „

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place on the 1st December, 1853.

The price of the Tickets is as follows:—

One Ticket for £1 Sterl.	Thirty Tickets for £20 Sterl.
Six do. for £5 „	Sixty-five do. for £40 „

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive, free of expense, the Prospectus with full Particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the Successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals.

The Prizes obtained will be paid in the East Indies and China, through an established Bank; or the winner can, if he chooses, draw the amount of the Prizes on Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., the London Agents, by attaching the Prize Shares to the Bill of Exchange.

Tickets and Prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are the ONLY APPOINTED Agents, and by whom all Shares must be signed; the Public is therefore cautioned not to buy any Shares without their Signature.

MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS.
Bankers & Appointed Government Lottery Contractors,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

Apply, without delay, to MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine Germany; or those who prefer it can direct their Letters to the care of Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., Merchants, No. 32, *Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street,* London.

P.S.—Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, Shares for the following Distribution will be forwarded.

N.B.—The Prospectus of this distribution can be inspected at the Office of this Paper.

ARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL,
ST DANGEROUS LIVER
COMPLAINT.
ssed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney,
s, dated February 25th, 1851.

as Clark, a Settler at Lake George,
le time seriously afflicted with a
r, together with the Gravel. His
fter trying all their skill, candidly
se was hopeless, and any further
is situation, and when expecting
inate his existence, a friend re-
r Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn
first dose gave him considerable
rsevered in taking them according
is now restored to perfect health.
sure in confirming this statement,
rit to the same effect, should it be
WM. JONES, Proprietor of the
ulburn Herald, New South Wales.

CACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
SES OF DROPSY.

rom Dropsy, either about the turn
mes, should immediately have re-
s hundreds of persons are annual-
, of this direful complaint in its
ll other means has failed.

are wonderfully efficacious in the
ring complaints.

ry, Jaundice, Secondary
as, Liver Com- Symptoms,
irre- plaints, Tic Doulou-
Lumbago, reux,
ities, Piles, Tumours,
f all Rheumatism, Ulcers, [tions,
Retention of Venereal affec-
Urine, Worms of all
Scrofula, or kinds,
he, King's Evil, Weakness,
ion, Sore Throats, from what-
a- Stone and ever cause,
Gravel. &c., &c.

hment of Professor HOLLOWAY,
ple Bar) London, and by all re-
Dealers in Medicines throughout
t the following prices—1s. 1½d.,
x. There is a considerable saving
es.

the guidance of Patients in every
each Box.

he *North-China Herald* can
ed to at the Offices of Mr.

53.

ature oppressive and the sun-
d the wind has remained
, accompanied by dark
d to S.S.E., from which it

OMBROMETER

From S. by E. to S. by W.

Total 0.00 0.89

CE.

ARGO	CONSIGNEES
ndries	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
llast	Russell and Co.
neral	Lindsay and Co.
neral	Reiss and Co
llast	Russell and Co.
llast	Dent, Beale and Co.
neral	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
llast	Russell and Co.
ndries	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
neral	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.

DESPATCHED BY

Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Russell and Co.
P. & O. Co.'s Agents.
Russell and Co.
Dent, Beale and Co.
servant, F. H. Hale, Infant
native servant, V. Bessières,
nd Dr. Harland,—3 chinese

	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch.
	New York	16th July
	New York	
	London	
Co.	New York	
& Co.	London	
Co.	London	
Co.	London	
	London	
	Heaving down	hulk

SHANGHAE.

	Gazetted	Horse-power
	1845	220
urne	1841	520

MAN, *Shanghae.*

THE
North-China Herald,
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1853.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. has been received, but we have no space for it at present. We have been obliged to delay other papers from the same cause.

A PUBLIC MEETING to receive the Committee's report on Roads and Jetties, pass their accounts and to elect a new committee, was held at H. B. Majesty's Consulate on Thursday last, pursuant to notice, and was very well attended. Mr. Alcock having been called to the chair business was proceeded with. We must, however, defer a particular account of its proceedings until our next issue. We were very glad to find from the report of the committee, that ample funds were in hand, to preclude any necessity for further assessment for some time to come.

It is intended to propose a new code of regulations—to be a cosmopolitan code—whereby each power represented at this Port will have due consideration, and the members of each nation receive adjudication and assessment through their own Consul.

A system of municipal authority together with an effective police force, is also recommended. Next week, we purpose, by permission, to give the draft of the new-proposed code of regulations, and shall devote some space to its consideration. The report of the committee and resolutions passed at the above meeting will then, also, be published.

WE would direct the attention of our readers this week, to the interesting and valuable epitome of the *Peking Gazette*, prepared with much care and labour by Dr. Medhurst. It will be found to trace the Rebellion from its rise and gradually develops its progress through various circumstances.—It will be observed that T'hëen-tih had an existence, was the brother of T'hae-ping-wang and was beheaded at Peking in the spring of 1852;—since then T'hae-ping-wang has assumed the chief command. The former circumstance will account, in some degree, for the inveteracy with which the Tartars are pursued and destroyed,—revenge for the loss of a brother associated for a long period in the same grand enterprize with the present distinguished leader, might well-arouse his energies and cause him to pursue his former persecutors to the death. This series which brings us up to September, 1852, will be continued in our next, the interest greatly intensifying as we approach the period when they broke, so suddenly, into our neighbourhood and electrified us by the boldness of their exploits.

INTELLIGENCE reached us yesterday through private channels that Peking was taken, but whether by the Insurgents or by a rising in the north we have no particulars.

We have no means of verifying this rumour and can only give it as such—but it will be recollected that rumours of the taking of Nanking, arrived here many weeks before it was possible to verify *that* fact, and such may probably turn out in the present instance. We have more reliable information that two large bodies of the insurgents have moved northwards from Nanking, and that but a small force has been left to guard that city—whilst the imperialists remain inactive although in large force outside. The fearful state of the country about Shantung, mentioned in the *Peking Gazette* of 21st ulto., is very likely to precipitate a rising in the north, if the people have any energy remaining and are not quite paralyzed by destitution and weakness.

Since we wrote the above, we have credible information that the army of the insurgents was in the vicinity of Peking, when the last scouts left;—and our next accounts will, in all probability, bring us news of its siege and possibly its capture.

THE action we noticed at Chin-keang-foo, in our last, was on the 5th instant;—being on the 29th day of the 5th China moon, not the 29th June as stated erroneously by us.

THE following letter requires no introduction from us;—in so far as we can admit facts, without coming to tedious philological discussions, quite uninteresting to the majority of our readers, we are always ready to do so.—

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MY DEAR SIR,—In your Paper of the 16th instant, are some important statements respecting the use of Sacred Phraseology by the Insurgent chiefs.

It is due to Dr. Medhurst, who had translated so many of their tracts, and who is, I presume, the Author of the Remarks on Genesis to which I refer, to state that Mr. Gutzlaff's first Edition of the Pentateuch was prepared from a manuscript version made by Dr. Medhurst while in England and sent out to my care for Mr. Gutzlaff's use, while in Canton.

In that version, if my memory is correct, *Shang Chu*, "Supreme Lord," was used for the Hebrew proper name *Jehovah*, and *Shang Te* for the generic or common name *Elohim*.

In his edition Mr. Gutzlaff often added to the two words *Shang Te* a third, namely *Hwang*; and thus, both in his version of the Pentateuch and in his tracts, for the two Hebrew words *Jehovah Elohim*, (Jehovah God,) we have the five Chinese words *Shang Chu, Hwang Shang Te*, which I translate literally, "Supreme Lord," "August Supreme Ruler."

This same usage obtains in the books written by the insurgents; and in connection with their use of the phrase *Hwang Shang Te*, they have indicated a fact which ought not to be overlooked; it is this, that *they* use *Whang Shang Te* as a title,—" A TITLE OF HONOR," *tsun haou*. (See Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary, p. 1302, under the word TITLE.)

It is quite true, also, that the insurgent chiefs use *Shin* for gods, as Mr. Gutzlaff did; but this is not all; and I regret that, when on the subject, the writer in your last did not state the important fact that they use *Shin*, as Morrison did and as more than two thirds of the Protestant missionaries now in Shanghai do, FOR GOD BY WAY OF EMINENCE.

In your columns, Mr. Editor, I cheerfully abstain from all controversy on that vexed question, which you have determined to exclude from your Paper; but having admitted, and in perfect fairness, a statement of some important facts, developed by these new books, you will, I am sure, admit the two additional ones, which I have now noticed, and which I will repeat:

In the Books written by themselves, the insurgent chiefs use (1.) *Shang Te* as a title of honor, and (2.) *Shin* for God by way of eminence, as well as for those who are *Sëe Shin* "*false* gods." (See again Medhurst's Dic. p. 549.)

On the subject of names there are some facts, developed by these new tracts, to which I desire to call your attention, but will defer that topic, lest I intrude too much on the space that will be better occupied by others.—Yours very truly,

E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Shanghai, July 20th, 1853.

PEKING GAZETTE.

The *Gazette* of the 20th of June contains a proclamation from the emperor written with the vermilion pencil, in which he confesses his faults, and acknowledges the Divine favour, as follows. "WE, though possessed of a slender stock of virtues, have reverentially received the paternal commands to soothe and foster the various regions of the empire, which we have carefully attended to for the last three years. Deeply, however, do we feel ashamed of the irregular manner in which we have managed matters, while our faults have so plentifully increased. Ever since the summer of 1850, these rebellious monsters have been prancing about, while we have frequently sent out our forces to subdue them, but without success. Our generals and troops have become wearied with the carrying of arms, and our people distressed with the bearing of burthens. From Canton to Hoo-kwang, and from Hoo-kwang to Keang-nan, the demoniacal influences have spread disorders, so that things may now be said to have come to their worst. A sovereign acts on behalf of Heaven, as the shepherd of the people: at the present time what have I the shepherd done to cause my people to be thus distressed, without affording them help? I, the single individual, have greatly offended, by my base ingratitude, for which I have no excuse. But feeling that empty words are of no avail, while the distresses of the times daily increase, I reverentially implore august Heaven, speedily to dissipate the calamities of my people; whilst I aim at the same time to arouse the martial ardour of the soldiers and officers in the camp, that they may together promote the people's tranquillity; sweeping away these rebels from the face of the earth, and reviving my subjects from their deep distresses. This is our first and warmest desire, aiming by this means to requite the favour received from Heaven, and to satisfy the wishes of our departed progenitor. We remember that since the winter of the year 1850, we have personally made our supplications for celestial favours, nine times; and on every occasion on which we approached the altar, with watchings and fastings, we have thought of this unsubdued rebellion, and been more and more distressed and ashamed. Lately on the 7th day of the present moon (June 13th), we again approached the altar, to supplicate for rain, when recollecting our faults we did not fail to reproach ourselves. We now announce the fact to all, both far and near, that they may hear and understand. Respect this."

The same *Gazette* contains a report from the general Yang-teen-pang, dated as far back as the 7th and 8th May, in which he details various successes obtained over the rebels, in the neighbourhood of Yang-chow, resulting in the capture of a mud fort, one rebel chief, and a variety of military stores. This news, though so old, and so insignificant, seems to gratify the emperor, who encourages his generals to persevere, till they have regained possession of the city. They are to take care, however, that the rebels do not run out of it and disturb other places.

The *Gazette* of the 21st of June contains a report from Yang-wan-ting, stating that on the 8th of June, he moved up his flotilla in a westerly direction, and had an engagement with the rebels. When they came opposite Chin-keang-foo the rebels opened a fire upon them, which was vigorously returned by the imperialists, who proceeded onwards till they came opposite Kwa-chow. Here the rebel vessels fired some large guns upon them, but the Canton fast boats took them in flank, and a sharp engagement ensued, which lasted from nine o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, during which time they burned 21 rebel vessels, destroyed ten more, killed a great number of rebels, and took prisoners four persons: they also captured some cannon and balls, with various military stores*. The emperor admires this exploit very much, and urges them to persevere, that they may speedily root out these ugly monsters, and fulfil his royal expectations.

The same *Gazette* contains a report from Chow-t'heen-tsëoh, the governor of Gnan-hwuy, in which he complains of a prefect and district magistrate, who had embezzled the public money, and neglected their duty, whereupon the emperor orders that they be apprehended and examined, in order to punishment.

The *Gazette* of the 22nd June contains a request from Lo-shun-yen, a member of one of the boards, that a price may be fixed for the rice brought from Canton and Fo-këen to Teen-tsin, the sea-port of the capital, in order to induce the merchants of those provinces to bring it. The emperor directs the board of revenue immediately to deliberate thereon.

The same individual says that he has heard, that in the northern part of Keang-soo province, and the southern part of Shan-tung, the famine has been so great that many people have died of hunger, and that the corpses are strewed all over the country; on which account he begs that graves may be provided for the dead bodies. The emperor replies, that in the former year he understood that many of the people had been scattered about in those regions for want of food, and he had already given orders that some portion of the public grain might be appropriated for their use; he had also given orders to the governors of the provinces in question to comfort and soothe the distressed people: on reading the report of Lo-shun-yen now sent in, the emperor says he cannot help feeling excessively grieved, and gives orders that the magistrates and gentry about the place should immediately see to the interment of the dead bodies, and comfort the survivors, as he had before directed, in order to shew his love for the people, and his anxiety to prevent their bones from being bleached in the open air.

In the same *Gazette*, the governor of Cheh-keang requests, that a prefect in that province who had exerted himself in sending up grain to the capital might be rewarded. Whereupon the emperor remarks, that the grain has not yet all arrived at its destination; when that is the case, it will be time enough to talk about rewarding those who exerted themselves in sending it.

In the same paper, the emperor speaks approvingly of two brothers, who, when the rebels took Woo-ch'hang, in the beginning of the year, refused to submit to the thieves, but went on cutting them down, until they were overpowered by superior numbers, and had their bowels ripped open: also of two women, who, when Kew-keang was taken, refused to comply with the lustful propensities of the rebels, but maintained their chastity to the end—on which account the emperor orders triumphant gateways to be erected to their memories.

The *Gazette* of the 25th of June contains a report of a succession of victories obtained by Ke-shen, and his fellows, over the rebels at Yang-chow, on the 7th of May, which resulted in the slaughter of many long-haired rebels, and the taking of 20 prisoners. On this occasion two rebel chiefs, named Hwang and Ho, were killed, three large yellow flags were taken, and the rebel army completely routed. On a second occasion, when the opposing armies came again into contact, 300 more rebels were killed, and the rebel camp burned. The rebels then made a sortie from the city, in a body several thousand strong, which resulted in the death of a thousand of their number, when the rest escaped into the west gate of the city. The imperialists then attacked one of their mud forts; and the rebels, rushing out of the north gate to defend it, were repulsed by Ke-shen, who captured a quantity of powder and ball, with a number of standards and umbrellas. The stockades outside the north gate were then burnt. On the next day, the imperialists renewed the attack, and burnt the remainder of the stockades outside the city, rescuing about a thousand people from the grasp of the enemy, who were sent to their homes. Among those killed on this occasion, were about 300 original Kwang-se rebels, and a couple of thousand new adherents from Hoo-kwang. The emperor is as usual delighted with this report, and contemplates the speedy overthrow of the rebel host; only hoping that they may not escape, and throw other parts of the country into confusion.†

The *Gazette* of the 26th of June, contains a report from Ke-shen, stating that the rebels had disturbed the districts of 浦口 P'hoo-k'how, and 六合 Luh-hoh,‡ and requesting that the officers in charge of the newly-arrived troops might be deprived of their buttons. It appears from his report, that the rebels having arrived at Luh-hoh, had been beaten back by the Tartar general Tih-tsing-gih, with the loss of four or five hundred men, and the burning of thirty vessels. On the 15th of June, the rebels renewed the attack, when the officers in command of the Ghirin troops advanced to meet them, seconded by two other Tartar generals, who together succeeded in slaying about a thousand of the enemy, and taking 200 prisoners, with a number of guns and military stores. They also burned eighty of the insurgents' vessels. On the 16th of June, they took 20 more prisoners. About this time, however, several tens of rebel vessels arrived at the mouth of the Poo-k'how river, the crews of which separated into three divisions and attacked the imperialists; the soldiers from Shang-tung stood their ground; but the cavalry from the river Amour retired before the foe, and retreated behind a hill, which enabled the enemy to advance over the hill, and set fire to the camp of the imperialists. The magistrate of Keang-poo, aided by a general from Kan-suh, who was on his way to join the army on the south side of the river, brought up a body of men to the rescue, so that the enemy were finally obliged to retire to their boats. The emperor on reading this report, remarks, that "the troops from Ghirin and Amour have hitherto been considered very efficient soldiers. It is true that the Ghirin troops obtained at first some advantage over these rapscallion rebels; but how is it, that the troops from the river Amour should so speedily have sounded a retreat? It must be on account of the officers who headed them, being deficient in military skill: which is most abominable. Now merely to deprive these fellows of their buttons is not a sufficient punishment: let, therefore, the officer in command of the cavalry from the river Amour, together with his adjutants be deprived of office, and let Ke-shen institute a commission of enquiry to examine into the affair. Further let those degraded officers immediately lead forward their troops to pursue and exterminate these rebels. If they do not on a subsequent occasion arouse their courage, but timidly retire before the enemy, then let Ke-shen report the same, and without further delay subject them to military execution; let there not be the least indulgence, in order to shew the rigour of martial law. The various divisions of the grand army will be by this time successively arriving at the post of danger, let therefore Ke-shen, and the rest, so dispose of the additional force, as speedily to sweep way this rebel pest, and not allow the enemy to spread any further."

The *Gazette* of 27th of June contains a complaint against the magistrate of a district in the southern part of Shang-tung, together with the general-in-command of the troops quartered there, for permitting an uproar to take place, by the means of which various houses of business were robbed, and the owners severely wounded; on which account the said officers are deprived of their buttons.

In the same *Gazette*, the general-in-command of the troops in Keang-nan lodges a complaint against a lieut.-general commanding at 徐州 Tseu-chow,§ for inattention to the duties of his office, with negligence and disorder in the management of affairs, so that no dependence could be placed upon him; besides which it appeared, that the officers and soldiers under him were weak and inefficient—on which account it was recommended that he be dismissed from office: which was acceded to.

The same *Gazette* contains a recommendation to send a proper officer to examine the silver mines in the neighbourhood of Peking, on the ground that the ore has not up to this time been sufficiently smelted, in order to the production of the greatest quantity of the precious metal. The emperor therefore despatches an officer said to be thoroughly acquainted with the business, from whom a better result is expected.

In the *Gazette* of the 28th of June, Chang-leang-ke reports the circumstance of some rebellious people having resisted the payment of taxes, burnt the public buildings, and murdered some officers, in the district of Kwang-se, situated in the eastern part of the province of Hoo-pih. It appears that the disturbance originated in the magistrate of that district not having excused the people from the payment of certain dues, as he was in duty bound to do, and the villagers having found it out remonstrated, and demanded an entire exemption: in order to enforce their demands they assembled to the amount of several hundreds. The officers called out the military to quell the riot:—this, however, only increased the fury of the populace, and the result was the storming of the magistrate's office, and the murder of the magistrates, as above stated.

W. H. M.

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* There is no mention made of the share which the European vessels had in this engagement. The date of the action pretty nearly agrees with the time when Mr. Taylor was at Ching-keang; and the action detailed is probably the same. If so, the reader has only to compare what he saw as detailed in the *North-China Herald*, with what the imperialists say they did, in order to form some idea of their veracity.

† It is singular that on the 25th of June, the emperor should be pleasing himself with the idea of a victory obtained in the beginning of May, when he could not but be aware of the spreading of the rebel forces over Kwang-se and Ho-nan, and even of their near approach to the capital.

‡ Situated on the north bank of the Yang-tsze-keang, opposite the city of Nanking.

§ Situated in the northern part of the province, near the Yellow River. The mention of inefficient officers and troops in this direction intimates that the imperialists have experienced some reverses in that quarter: which we know from other sources to have been the case.

HISTORY OF THE KWANG-SE REBELLION;

GATHERED FROM THE PEKING GAZETTE,

Official Proclamations, and other Public Documents.

In the 29th year of Taou-kwang, in the 7th month, (August, 1849) certain local banditti belonging to the district of 永福 Yung-fuh, in the province of Kwang-se, joining in confederacy with several robbers from other parts, plundered a number of villages, and seized a quantity of boats; when the governor of Kwang-se, 鄭祖琛 Ching-tsoo-chin, reported to the emperor, that Chang-pang-wan, the magistrate of Yung-fuh had been remiss, in neglecting to apprehend the thieves, whereupon the emperor commanded that he be deprived of his office.

In the 10th month of the same year (November) the local banditti of Tseen-lung and T'hoo-sze, in the district of 上思 Shang-sze, in the province of Kwang-se, created a disturbance; when the intendant of circuit on the left bank of the river, named Chang-he-yu, with the general Shing-yun, headed a body of troops and put them to flight; the robbers in consequence separated into two bands, and fled into the district of 靈山 Ling-san.

At the same time some banditti attacked the district of 新寧 Sin-ning, in the province of Hoo-nan, and took the city; when the prefect of Paou-k'hing-foo, at the head of a number of soldiers, killed 300 of the insurgents, and drove the rest into their fastnesses.

After this the insurgents of Hoo-nan, in two divisions, disturbed the province of Kwang-se, killing three officers, of the rank of major and captain: when the governor of Kwang-se, Ching-tsoo-chin, together with the general 閔正鳳 Min-ching-fung captured two hundred of them.

In February, 1850, the insurgents having taken several towns and villages in Kwang-se, the governor reported the magistrate of 永安 Yung-gnan, and 貴縣 Kwei-hëen, as remiss in their duty, when they were deprived of their official buttons.

The insurgents also distuibed the district of 象 Seang, when the governor reported the magistrate of that place as guilty of a neglect of duty, in not exerting himself to apprehend them, and procured his discharge.

In May, 1850, a rebel chief at Sin-ning, in Hoo-nan, assumed the title of "the prince who tranquillizes the river region;" when he proceeded to kill the officers, rob the granaries, and threw into confusion about a dozen districts in the provinces of Hoo-nan and Kwang-se. Already in the beginning of the year 裕泰 Yu-t'hae, having been appointed viceroy of Hoo-kwang, with a view to put down these commotions, marched his troops in four divisions to accomplish that object. The eastern division was under the command of the intendant of 衡州 Hang-chow and 永州 Yung-chow; the western, under the general commanding the troops in the province of Kwei-chow; the southern, under the command of the judge of Kwang-se; and the northern, under the commandant of a fortress in the province of Hoo-pih. These all combined to drive the rebels into a corner, where they destroyed nearly the whole of them, and captured their chief, who was sent up to the capital. After this, the region was pacified: and the viceroy of Hoo-kwang, the governor of Kwang-se, with the governor of Kwei-chow, the generals 向榮 Heang-yung, 閔正鳳 Min-ching-fung, and 秦鐘英 Tsin-chung-ying, were all promoted, and rewarded with especial marks of imperial favour.

The insurgents in Kwang-se, however, still continued to disturb the district of 賀 Ho, in the eastern part of that province, whereupon the magistrate of that city hanged himself, and the major in command was deprived of his office.

In August, 1850, 向榮 Heang-yung*, the general-in-command at Hoo-nan, was appointed to Kwang-se, to which place he hastened with a view to exterminate the rebels, having under him 800 men of his own division, 400 trained bands from Hoo-nan, 400 men from Shen-se, 200 regulars from Hoo-nan, and 200 spearmen from the same province, amounting to 2,000 in all.

The governor of Kwang-se, Ching-tsoo-chin, having allowed the disturbances in that province to gain ground, and city after city to fall into the hands of the insurgents, while he attempted to gloss over the matter; and the general-in-command, Min-ching-fung, having allowed the rebels to form themselves into bands, while he was afraid to advance against them; the emperor ordered 徐廣縉 Seu-kwang-tsin, the viceroy of Canton, to enquire into their conduct, and report.

In November, 1850, 林則徐 Lin-tsih-seu† who a short time previous had filled the post of viceroy of Yun-nan and Kwei-chow provinces, and was at that time residing in his native place on the score of ill-health, having received the emperor's commands appointing him imperial commissioner, for the purpose of exterminating the Kwang-se rebels, set out from Fo-kien, and after eighteen days' journey arrived at the district of 普寧 Poo-ning, in the province of Canton, where he died.

In the beginning of December, of the same year, an imperial decree was received commanding Le-sing-yuen, the viceroy of the two Keang provinces, who had retired on sick leave, to take the seals of the imperial commissioner, and to proceed immediately to the seat of the insurrection, in order to put it down.

At the same time the lieutenant-governor 周天爵 Chow-t'sëeu-tsëo, the treasurer 勞崇光 Laou-tsung-kwang, and the generals 向榮 Heang-yung and 張必祿 Chang-peih-luh, proceeded together to the imperial camp in Kwang-se.

Seu-kwang-tsin having reported that the general of the division on the left bank of the river named Shing-keun, was cowardly and incapable, avoiding the rebels on the plea of sickness, an imperial decree was received, depriving the said general of his office; while he, together with the general Min-ching-fung, were handed over to Le-sing-yuen, to be severely examined.

About 3,000 of the Canton insurgents having disturbed the district of 翁源 Ung-yuen, in the centre of Canton province, not above 100 miles north of the city of Canton, the viceroy Seu, and the lieutenant-governor Yeh, led on the military and civil officers to the attack, and put to death about 700 of them, taking prisoners 200 more. The rest were scattered abroad, and the district was restored to tranquillity.

The Kwang-se rebels also disturbed the districts of 武緣 Woo-yuen, 賓州 Pin-chow, and 慶遠 K'hing-yuen, all situated near the centre of Kwang-se: when the general Heang-yung, immediately after his arrival at the seat of war, led his troops on to the slaughter—of about 1,000 of them; having thus displayed his courage and fidelity, as well as a diligent attention to his duties, he was especially applauded by the emperor.

The general Chang-peih-luh having died of sickness, it was left to Le-sing-yuen to appoint some officer to take charge of the troops under his command, amounting to 2,000 men.

The rebel chief, named 陳亞潰 Chin-a-kwei, disturbed the borders of 桂平 Kwei-ping, and 武宣 Woo-seuen, both in the centre of Kwang-se; he proceeded also to plunder 龍州 Lung-chow, further to the west, from whence he took the money in the public treasury, and the magistrate's seal of office. The magistrate of that district, named 王淑元 Wang-shuh-yuen, died in defence of his post. The rebels then formed some rafts of bamboos, wherewith they crossed the Lih-ma river, and attacked the prefectural city of 潯州 Tsin-chow. The general in command reported the prefect of the latter city, together with the magistrate of Woo-seuen, as guilty of great negligence in not resisting the rebels, when they were both deprived of office. The rebel chief, Chin-a-kwei, was subsequently taken by the imperial troops, and put to death on the field, as a warning to all.

In the end of 1850, the rebels leaving the prefecture of King-yuen, made their escape into 索潭 Soh-tan, where they committed some depredations at a place called 八旺 Pah-wang; they even attacked the imperial camp, and wounded some of the troops. The general Heang-yung, however, led forward his troops to the attack, when the rebels retreated to a mud fort called 什 Peen; where the imperialists pursued and put to death several hundreds of them, taking also Chin-a-kwei's father, named Chin-shing, who was beheaded as a warning to others.

A rebel chief, named 謝長腰 Seay-chang-yaou, alias 四 Sze, having assembled about 4000 followers, overran the district of 橫州 Hwang-chow, on the south-east side of Kwang-se; when the general Heang-yung, braving the arrows of the enemy, sustained a conflict with them for upwards of a month, during which time, he obtained four great victories, and killed more than half of the foe, for which he was highly applauded by the emperor.

The rebels also disturbed 桂平 Kwei-ping, and 金田 Kin-t'ëen, not far from the centre of Kwang-se, when a general from Kwei-chow, named 遠協 Yuen-hëih, and a colonel named 伊克坦布 E-kih-hwan-poo, died on the field of battle; at the same time a lieutenant and five sub-lieutenants, with eight serjeants were also killed. The assistant magistrate 張鏞 Chang-yung, having had his office broken into, abused the rebels, when he was killed by them. He was especially compassionated by the emperor.

The colonel Le-tëen-yuen, the lieut.-colonel Sung-heuh, and the major Taou-yuh-tih, on account of their not having exerted themselves in opposing the rebels, so as to give them an opportunity of taking the town of Sze-wang, and rushing into the office of the assistant magistrate, when the assistant magistrate abusing them was killed by the rebels,—the said colonel, &c., were deprived of their office. The brigadier Le-ying, having retreated before the enemy, and again lost an advantage in his maneuvres, was also deprived of his rank, and ordered to wear the cangue for a couple of months.‡

In the beginning of 1851, (the first year of the emperor Hëen-fung), the viceroy Le-sing-yuen reported that he had undertaken the suppression of the rebellion in Canton and Kwang-se: for which purpose he had established in Canton an office for the reception of contributions; a similar office had also been established in Kwang-se. An imperial edict had previously been received, ordering the troops in the provinces of Hoo-nan, Yung-nan, and Kwei-chow, to combine for exterminating the rebels. Two commissaries were also appointed, one in the eastern and the other in the western part of the province, for the purpose of supplying the troops with provisions. The sum of 500,000 taels of silver, which had already been granted for the war, having been expended, a request was presented for an additional grant of 300,000 taels: this sum not having yet been received, an imperial decree was solicited, urging its immediate payment.

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* The famous Chinese general, who attained such honour and dignity after the capture of Nanking, but who spent three months before that city, without doing any thing to the purpose.

† The old commissioner Lin, so well known as the [illegible] of the opium.

‡ From the loss sustained by the imperialists on this occasion, and the anger displayed by the emperor in degrading several high officers, it is to be inferred that the imperial forces must have sustained a severe defeat. On referring to the Book of Proclamations, issued by the insurgents, we find about this period an order issued to the rebel army, indicative of a previous organization and of successes already obtained.

The rebel chief Seay-chang-yaou, alias Sze, having on a previous occasion been routed by the general's troops, fled with his followers into a fastness in the district of 羅定 Lo-ting, in the eastern part of Canton provinces, where a military leader named 黄彥彩 Hwang-yen-tsae, courageously attacked them, and lost his life in the attempt: the emperor therefore ordered that posthumous honours should be conferred upon him. But the colonel Na-fang-chun and several others with him were deprived of rank for their neglect of duty.

In a village to the east of 武宣 Woo-seuen, a large body of rebels had an engagement with the imperial troops, in which they were completely defeated, and having been reduced to the last extremity, fled in all directions. On this occasion the major Ching-kwei-sze rushed forward in the fight, and with his own hand cut off the head of a rebel chief, for which he was rewarded with a peacock's feather.

The troops assembled from the provinces of Hoo-nan, Canton, & Kwei-chow, mustering 6,000 men, were each of them furnished daily with 7-100ths of a tael of silver, (about five pence), and 83-100ths of a pint of rice (containing about 25¼ cubic inches): besides these, volunteers were invited to join the army, without fixing a limited number, to each of whom ten taels of silver were promised as bounty money, and a daily pay of 12-100ths of a tael of silver (about eight-pence half-penny), with the same quantity of rice as the regulars.

In March 1851, the major commanding at 龍州 Lung-chow, named Tan-yung-tih, hearing of the approach of the rebels, delivered his seal of office and military accoutrements into the charge of a sub-lieutenant, whilst he himself went out of the city to flee: in consequence of which the magistrate of the city was killed, and the treasury robbed: the emperor, hearing of it, ordered the major to be degraded and punished.

The price of rice in Kwang-se having risen, an order was issued to the office for the reception of contributions, to dispose of a quantity of rice at one tael and two mace per pecul.

The Kwang-se rebels having disturbed a place called 金田 Kin-teen,[§] and taken possession of a hill named 牛排領 New-pae-ling, the imperial commissioner, together with the lieutenant-governor and the general-in-command of the army, led forward the troops to a fierce attack, and succeeded in burning the rebel camp, and capturing upwards of 2,000 of the enemy.

About this time the magistrate of 横州 Hwang-chow, in the south part of Kwang-se, captured about 300 of the rebels: and the prefect of 欝林 Wuh-lin, together with the magistrate of 博白 Poh-pih beheaded 500 more, for which they were rewarded.

The Kwang-se rebels attacked the prefectural city of T'hae-ping, when the colonel Seay-ching-gnan and several inferior officers were killed, to whom the emperor decreed posthumous honours.

The viceroy Le-sing-yuen reported that being greatly in want of funds, and hearing that 130,000 taels of silver were then being transported through Kwang-se, he begged leave to detain the money for the use of the army.

In April, 1851, the viceroy Le-sing-yuen, becoming dangerously ill in the camp, delivered his seal of office to 周天爵 Chow-t'heen-tsëoh. In his report to the emperor he said, "I, your majesty's servant, have had charge of the army for several months, without being able to exterminate the rebels, and now being suddenly brought into a sickly region, I have been attacked with a deadly disease. My not being able to quell the rebellion, shows my want of fidelity. My not being able to support my aged mother, shows my want of filial piety: after that I your servant am dead, I have ordered my son Kae to bury me in common clothes, as an indication of my fault."

On the 12th day of the 4th month, (the end of April), at 2 P.M. Le-sing-yuen died in the camp, when Chow-t'heen-tsëoh reported that he himself was attacked with a severe bleeding at the nose.

The district magistrate of 賀 Ho, in the eastern part of Kwang-se province, finding the rebels pressing upon him, his soldiers few, and his provisions exhausted, hanged himself for grief.

The Canton rebels, having first disturbed the district of 廣寧 Kwang-ning, in the western part of Canton province, spread themselves into the district of Ho, in Kwang-se, when the colonel Tse-tsing-ho attacked them; but having to pass through some dangerous mountain defiles, he was surrounded by the enemy, and his troops being slow in coming to the rescue, he was killed on the spot: a lieutenant-colonel, major and captain were also killed.

One of the rebel chiefs in Kwang-se, named 陳山 Chin-san, having collected a band of several hundred robbers, attacked 西林 Se-lin, in the western part of Kwang-se, where they broke open the gaols, plundered the treasury, and took a great quantity of powder and military weapons.

The two districts of 清遠 Tsing-yuen, and 英德 Ying-tih, in the north-western part of Canton province, having been disturbed by the rebels, the lieutenant-governor, Yeh-ming-shin, headed some troops, and routed the foe: having captured several rebel chiefs with their followers, and restored the region to tranquillity, he was rewarded for his services.

In the month of May, 1851, an imperial decree was received, commanding 烏蘭太 Woo-lan-t'hae, to proceed at the head of 1,000 Canton soldiers to the province of Kwang-se, where he was to join Heang-yung, Pa-tsing-tih and Tah-hung-a, in exterminating the rebels; all being under the orders of 賽尚阿 Sae-shang-a.

The Kwang-se rebels having attacked the district of 象 Seang, in the centre of the province, and the magistrate of that city having borrowed a pretext to desert his post, was dismissed from office. The rebels in seven bands attacked the district of 古州 Koo-chow, and 鎭遠 Chin-yuen, in the east, with 威寧 Wei-ning, in the west of 貫大 Kwei-chow province: but having been assailed by the imperial troops, they were defeated and dispersed.

One of the rebel chiefs of Kwang-se, named 潘太 Pwan-ta, of the great conquering hall, having possessed himself of a place called 南太 Nan-t'hae, in the district of 思恩 Sze-gnan, in the middle of the province, the magistrate of 百色 Pih-sih, in the western part of the province, with the colonel of 武定 Woo-ting, in Yun-nan province, attacked the banditti, and having captured the chief, dispersed and destroyed the rest.

In the month of June, 1851, Chang-king-sew, the prefect of 潯州 Tsin-chow, in the south-eastern part of Kwang-se, marched out at the head of some regular troops and volunteers, to a place called She-tun, where he gave battle to the rebels, and slaughtered about a thousand of them.

While the Kwang-se rebels were defending a pass called Ching-ping, a hundred fathoms wide, in the district of Seang, the troops from the newly-formed camp surrounded them; on which occasion 200 of them were killed by falling over a precipice.

About this time it appears, that a body of troops amounting to 1,000 men, under the lieutenant-colonel Lew-chang-tsing, and 2,000 under the command of the colonel Ma-lung, were marched from the province of Sze-chuen, to the camp in Kwang-se. An additional corps of 1,000 men were also brought from the province of Kwei-chow.

A gentleman of Canton called Chang-he-yuen, mustered 1,200 volunteers; and a military graduate named Wei-yun-shing assembled 500 more, which about this time joined the camp in Kwang-se.

Lady Chin, the mother of the late viceroy Le-sing-yuen, having by the death of her son been deprived of those attentions which otherwise might have been paid her, the emperor graciously bestowed on her the sum of 500 taels and ten ounces of ginseng.

Sae-shang-a reported concerning the sums allotted for military purposes, that they had received, according to a former order, 1,000,000 taels from the imperial treasury, 1,000,000 taels from the board of revenue, and 600,000 taels from the salt gabelle and custom receipts of Keang-soo province, which were sufficient for present use: but fearing lest some deficiency might arise, he requested leave to appropriate 1,000,000 taels from the custom duties at Canton, to meet such contingency.

In July 1851, the intendant of circuit Lin-sze-foo, who had previously been degraded from office, reported that he had taken and killed two rebel chiefs, named 曾亞昌 Tsan-a-chang and 温大貨 Wan-ta-ho, who had formerly disturbed the district of Ho, in the east of Kwang-se.

Another rebel chief, named 顏品瑤 Yen-p'hin-yaou, who had infested a place called K'he-leu, was defeated by the imperial troops.

About this time a decree was received from the emperor, declaring that as 林則徐 Lin-tsih-seu had sacrificed his life in going to the seat of war whilst suffering from illness, and thus died in the service of his sovereign, he should have the posthumous title conferred on him of 文忠 Wan-chung, the literary and faithful man: also that he should be sacrificed to among distinguished officers.

The rebels having disturbed the district of 北流 Pih-lew, in the south-eastern part of Kwang-se province, the magistrate of that district captured about a hundred of them, and killed four or five hundred; when the rest dispersed.

In August 1851, 達洪阿 Tah-hung-a, a Tartar general, having been attacked by his old complaint, requested leave to retire for the purpose of seeking a remedy, when the emperor allowed him to return to the capital, with the retention of rank and pay.

The Kwang-se rebels having infested a place called 新虛 Sin-heu,[‡] the imperial army surrounded and attacked them, when upwards of ten officers beneath the rank of the third order of life-guards-men fell on the field of battle.

On the first day of the eighth moon (27th of August, 1851), the principal rebel chief 洪秀全 Hung-sew-tseuen,[¶] and his followers suddenly entered the city of 安永 Yung-gnan, in the eastern part of Kwang-se, when they plundered the treasury, killed the officers, broke open the prisons, and possessed themselves of the granaries. The district magistrate 吳江 Woo-keang, and the lieutenant-colonel 阿爾精阿 A-urh-tsing-a, together with various subordinate officers, with their families were put to death, to the number of several score: while the rebels seized upon the city as their place of defence. Sae-shang-a, Heang-yung, Woo-lan-t'hae, and the rest of the generals, were all considered faulty.

Woo-lan-t'hae, having been engaged on various occasions with the rebels, and slain great numbers of them, thereby displaying great skill and bravery, very much to be admired, the emperor bestowed upon him the privilege of wearing a yellow jacket, with title of 都統銜 Too-tung-han, Tartar general.

In September, 1851, the Kwang-se rebel, named 凌十八 Ling-shih-pah, made an inroad into Canton province, at a place called 羅鏡 Lo-king, where he made his den; but the viceroy marching thither rooted him out.

In October, 1851, a Kwang-se rebel chief, named 麥二 Mih-urh, and a woman named 邱二 Kew-urh, collected together about 3,000 followers, and disturbed the districts of 横 Hwang and 貫 Kwei, in the southern part of the province, when the provincial treasurer, named Laou-tsung-kwang, at the head of the district magistrates around, and a number of volunteers, surrounded the chiefs above-named, and slew them; after which their followers dispersed.

Two rebel chiefs, named 梁大 Leang-ta and 蘇四 Soo-sze, with their followers, having been driven out of 南太 Nan-t'hae, in Sze-gnan district previously mentioned, proceeded to infest two places called 那陳 Na-chin, and 大塘 Ta-tang; when the above-named treasurer decoyed them out of their holes, and laid an ambush for them by the way, by which means he surrounded and captured about 500 of them.

The Kwang-se rebel chief Hung-sew-tseuen, having long possessed himself of the city of Yung-gnan, with 永寶 Yung-tow, and 莫邨 Moh-tsun, as his outposts before and behind,—Woo-lan-t'hae, at the head of his officers, proceeded to attack Yung-tow, where he killed seven or eight hundred rebels, and burnt their tents and military weapons. Having thus destroyed their advanced post, the spirits of the rebels were very much damped.[**]

In November, 1851, the generals Heang-yung and Pa-tsing-tih, having delayed military operations under pretence of sickness, were both deprived of rank, but retained in the camp, to give them an opportunity for redeeming their character.

The rebel chief 陳三 Chin-san, on the north side of the river disturbed the prefecture of 桂林 Kwei-lin; and 劉八 Lew-pah, on the south side of the river, disturbed the district of 博白 Poh-pih, when the prefect Yew-chang-ling led on the military, and capturing 1,000 and dispersing 2,000 of the rebels, reduced them to great extremities.

The Canton rebel chief 梁十八 Leang-shih-pah, and 何名科 Ho-ming-k'ho, having collected together several thousand followers, ravaged the district of 信宜 Sin-e, in the west of Canton province; the imperial troops succeeded in killing Leang-shih-pah, with 700 of his followers; while Ho-ming-k'ho escaped into Kwang-se.

The rebel chief Ling-shih-pah, though said to have been routed by the Canton military was found to be still secreted at Lo-king, from which place he could not be dislodged.

The Tartar general Sae-shang-a, and the viceroy Seu-kwang-tsin sent up a joint report, stating, that they had united the forces of the two provinces, and captured the rebel chief Ho-ming-k'ho, whose followers amounting to several thousands had been dispersed.

The Canton rebel chief Ling-shih-pah, having effected a junction with 陳二 Chin-urh, and 吳三 Woo-san, they formed together three bands, and kept possession of Lo-king, maintaining their post with great vigour. The imperialists, however, discovering that a little misunderstanding existed between Woo-san and the rebel chief, induced the former to come out to an engagement, when they laid an ambuscade, and cut off about 1,000 of his men.

The Kwang-se rebel chief Hung-sew-tseuen, having long held possession of Yung-gnan, the imperial troops attacked his position both from the north and the south, but without success; on hearing of which the emperor issued a decree, commanding the imperial commissioner to be more severe in his orders, and should any persons be remiss in obeying, the emperor conferred on the commissioner a particular sword, with which he might instantly behead the offenders.

The Tartar general Sae-shang-a, and the viceroy Seu-kwang-tsin, sent up a joint report, stating that the remnant of the band belonging to the rebel chief Yen-p'hin-yaou, having been for a long time entrenched at 靈山 Ling-san, 新舖 Sin-p'hoo, and 那動 Na-tung, the combined forces of the two provinces were sent against them, when the treasurer of the province, Laou-tsung-kwang, laid a plan for attacking Na-tung first, and in spite of the rain, placed an ambush for that place, which be entirely consumed.

In December, 1851, the Tartar general Sae-shang-a reported, that he had led his troops close up to the city of Yung-gnan, where he obtained several victories, and pitched his camp within a mile of the city walls.

The Tartar general Pa-tsing-tih died of sickness in the camp, when the emperor, notwithstanding he had been previously deprived of rank, compassionately ordered his coffin to be escorted to the capital.

The lieutenant-governor of Canton named 葉名琛 Ye-ming-chin, reported that he had driven the rebels out of 英德 Ying-tih and 清遠 Tsing-yuen, in the middle of Canton province, on which account the emperor issued a decree promoting him to the rank of tutor to the heir apparent.

The Kwang-se rebel chief 凌亞東 Ling-a-tung, having infested the prefecture of 思恩 Sze-gnan, in the middle of Kwang-se, and entrenched himself at 白土山 Pih-t'hoo-san, the treasurer Laou-tsung-kwang, with the general Kuh-wan-tsan led on a body of troops, and drove him from his position.

In January, 1852, Sae-shang-a reported that the above-named treasurer, had driven out the rebel chief 顏三 Yen-san, from his position at 南太 Nan-t'hae, which place was restored to tranquillity: on account of these successes the treasurer was allowed to wear a button of the highest rank.

In the latter part of February of the same year, a species of fresh water pirates, under the designation of 波山艇 P'ho-san-ting, attacked the prefectural city of 梧州 Woo-chow, in the south-eastern part of Kwang-se, by water; for allowing which, the prefect T'hang-tseun-hëeh, and the lieutenant-colonel E-shih-chah-muh-soo, were both deprived of their rank, but retained in office.

The viceroy of Canton, Seu-kwang-tsin reported, that the requirements of the commissariat were much larger than could be met by the usual means of supply, on which account he requested that 500,000 taels from the customs' receipts might be applied to that purpose.

About this time,[††] Sae-shang-a reported, that he had regained possession of the city of Yung-gnan, and had captured the general of the rebel army, 洪大全 Hung-ta-tseuen, who was sent under an escort to the capital[‡‡].

At the retaking of the city of Yung-gnan, upwards of 3,000 of the rebels were put to death; on account of the heavy rains which prevailed, and the slipperiness of the roads, two Tartar generals, named 張瑞 Chang-suy and 張壽 Chang-show, lost their lives in the pursuit; also sixteen officers, from the rank of colonel downwards fell in the engagement. The emperor, on hearing of their death, graciously conferred on them posthumous honours and rewards on their descendants.

Seu-kwang-tsin and Yeh-ming-chin contributed each of them 10,000 taels towards the expenses of the war in Kwang-se.

Seu-kwang-tsin reported that the river pirates at Woo-chow, in the south-eastern part of Kwang-se, had gone down the river to attack the district of 封川 Fung-chuen, which lay within the borders of Canton province, and only a short distance from Woo-chow. The officers of that region, however, made a vigorous defence, and killed 300 of them, destroying more than ten of their vessels.

The emperor issued an edict regarding Chang-suy and Chang-show, who having died on the same day, shewed an amount of bravery and fidelity truly admirable. Moreover their father 塔恩哈 Tah-gnan-ha, twenty years ago, fell in the war at Turkestan; on which account they may be said to be a faithful and devoted race, from one generation to another. The mother of the generals who had lately fallen, being very aged, the emperor ordered a present of 300 taels of silver to be given her. It seems that Tah-gnan-ha fell at Cashgar fighting against Jehanghir.

The Tartar general Woo-lan-t'hae, whilst attacking the enemy at the general's bridge, near the city of 桂林 Kwei-lin, received a wound in the thigh from a cannon ball, and after lingering a fortnight died in the camp. The emperor issued a decree commiserating his fate, and ordering the coffin to be conveyed back to the capital.

It appears from the report of Sae-shang-a that this event happened on the 13th of May.

An imperial decree was issued, ordering Seu-kwang-tsin to proceed to Kwang-se; and Yeh-ming-chin to go to Lo-king, in Canton province, for the purpose of exterminating the rebels. The seal of the imperial commissioner was ordered to be handed over to 柏貴 Pih-kwei, recently appointed lieutenant-governor of Ho-nan.

The viceroy and other officers of the province of Sze-chuen contributed 60,000 taels towards the expenses of the war in Kwang-se.

On the 2d of May, 1852, the district city of 郴州 Ch'hin-chow, in the province of Hoo-nan, was taken by the rebels, about 100 of whom entered the city, killed the magistrate, and robbed the granaries and public treasury.

On the 15th of May the Kwang-se rebels attacked Kwei-lin the provincial city of Kwang-se, when the imperial troops made a sortie, and burnt and destroyed a great number of them. On the 19th, the rebels raised the siege, and set out by different routes for the province of Hoo-nan.

About this time the viceroy of Hoo-kwang named 程矞采 Ching-keuh-tsae, reported that the rebels had been driven out of Ch'hin-chow, and that the district had been restored to tranquillity.

On the 12th of June, the viceroy reported that the Kwang-se rebel chief Hung-sew-tseuen, having broken up from Yung-gnan, came and took the city of 道州 Taou-chow, in the prefecture of 零陵 Ling-ling, in the southern part of Hoo-nan province. The magistrate of the city ventured his life in defence of the place, but did not succeed. The general-in-command, named 余萬清 Yu-wan-tsing, having fled from the enemy, was deprived of his office.

The emperor ordered Sae-shang-a to proceed immediately to Taou-chow, in the province of Hoo-nan, with the force under his command, in order to quell the insurrection.

The board of punishments reported that the Kwang-se rebel chief named 洪大全 Hung-ta-tseuen who had been brought under escort to the capital, having confessed that in the province of Kwang-se he had falsely assumed the title of 德天 T'heen-tih, "heavenly virtue," and that he was a fellow-conspirator with 洪秀全 Hung-sew-tseuen, who had falsely assumed the title of 太平王 T'hae-ping-wang, "the great pacificating king." was put to death by being slowly cut into small pieces, according to law, and his head was exposed as a warning to all.[§§]

It having been previously reported, that the Kwang-se rebels had taken the city of 全州 Tseuen-chow, in the north part of Kwang-se, near the borders of Hoo-nan province, the emperor ordered the generals 鮑起豹 Paou-k'he-peaou, and Yu-wan-tsing, to advance in two divisions, and post themselves at Yung-chow and Taou-chow, in the southern part of Hoo-nan province, where they were resolutely to resist the advance of the enemy.[‖‖]

The lieutenant-colonel 阿爾精阿 A-urh-tsing-a, having fallen in the defence of Yung-gnan, in the province of Kwang-se, the emperor ordered that his manes should be sacrificed to in the temple erected to the honour of deceased worthies.

In the latter part of July, Seu-kwang-tsin reported that the river pirates who had infested the two prefectures of Woo-chow and Sin-chow, had been defeated by the intendant of circuit Shin-tae-hwuy, with the colonel Lew-k'hae-t'hae, and 2,000 of them killed.

In the latter part of August, Seu-kwang-tsin and Yeh-ming-chin reported that the Canton rebels of Lo-king, under the leadership at Ling-shih-pah, amounting to several thousands in number, having been in August of the former year defeated by Seu-kwang-tsin in person, and (as the troops had been most of them sent into Kwang-se) having been again attacked by Yeh-ming-chin, were, on the 28th of July, by means of the united forces of both provinces, under the command of general 興福 Hing-fuh, completely routed, their chiefs captured, and their guns destroyed, whereupon the whole region was tranquillized.

An imperial decree was issued, ordering Seu-kwang-tsin, in the capacity of imperial commissioner, to proceed from Kwang-se to Hoo-nan, for the purpose of putting down the rebellion: also appointing Yeh-ming-chin to be acting viceroy, and Pih-kwei, on his arrival from Ho-nan, to be acting lieutenant-governor of Canton province.

In the month of September, Seu-kwang-tsin accused the prefect of Woo-chow, named T'hang-tseun of having got a discount upon the commissariat, and also of ignorantly allowing rebels to obtain employment as able-bodied soldiers, without enquiry, shewing himself to be covetous and incompetent; whereupon he was deprived of his rank, and ordered to be subjected to severe punishment.

Seu-kwang-tsin also accused the general Heang-yung, formerly in command of the troops in Kwang-se, of retreating before the enemy, under pretence of sickness, whereupon the emperor ordered him to be deprived of his rank and sent to Turkestan.

W. H. M.

(To be continued in our next.)

[§] This place is mentioned in the Book of Proclamations, issued by the rebels, as a post occupied by them in the beginning of 1851.

[‡] On referring to one of the insurgents' pamphlets, called "the commands of the heavenly Father on his descent into the world," we find that the imperialist camp was at Sin-heu, at the end of the year 1851.

[¶] This is the first place in the gazette where mention is made of Hung-sew-tseuen.

[**] From the Book of Proclamations published by the insurgents, it appears that they were about the autumn of 1851, at the village of Moh, which is probably identical with the Moh-tsun above mentioned; and towards the close of 1851, several proclamations are dated at Yung-ngan.

[††] According to Hung-ta-tseuen's confession this happened on the 7th of April, 1852.

[‡‡] This Hung-ta-tseuen, is supposed to be the brother of Hung-sew-tseuen, and the principal leader of the insurrection; an account of his confession has appeared in the *China Mail* of August 26, 1852, (which see). According to this it appears, that Hung-ta-tseuen was honoured with the title of Theen-tih, and Hung-sew-tseuen with that of Ta-ping-wang; the former having been beheaded, the latter assumed the command.

[§§] This order appeared in the *Peking Gazette* of the 15th of June; see the *China Mail* of August 26th, 1852.

[‖‖] How ineffectual were their efforts is seen by the action of the 12th June, when Taou fell into the hands of the enemy.

PASSING EVENTS IN CHINA.

(From Dr. D. J. Macgowan's Note Book.)

(Continued from No. 154.)

Forced contributions: Mendicity: Punishment by banishing.

When property and order were jeoparded at Ningpo the neighboring city of Chinhai was visited by more than a thousand villagers demanding relief from a rich family, which was accorded through the magistrate at the temple of the tutelary god. Here as at Ningpo, the mobs consisted of laborers, and their families, who, except in seasons of extraordinary scarcity readily support themselves; but who, when dearth prevails, possess an admitted claim for subsistence from the wealthy. On these occasions they were not impelled by want to acts of insubordination, but were actuated merely by the general spirit of anarchy now abroad in the land. At Tz'-ki also, crowds of poor, chiefly women and children, compelled men of property to administer relief through the local officers; and very few cities escaped the forced poor tax excitement. Before proceeding further with this hasty narrative of passing history, some remarks will be in place respecting mendicity and the provisions made in China, or at least in this part of the empire, for the relief of the poor. Clanship with all its evils prevails in an eminent degree, but it has this compensatory advantage, it tends to mitigate penury, and to render begging less common than it otherwise would be.

In the suburbs of each city are a few miserable sheds erected by government, to afford shelter for the houseless poor, in which they lodge, receiving from the authorities about half the quantity of rice necessary to preserve existence. Several times a year, the magistrate distributes a few cash amongst them, and in winter they are each supplied with a garment by a benevolent society: the balance requisite for their support is procured by begging from shop to shop in the principal streets. Custom allows the inmates of the poor-house to sally out in large parties twice a month, and also on certain pay-days, to make their collections from shopkeepers. It is distressing to behold these wretched creatures groping their way through the streets. On the shoulder of some miserable cripple, himself perhaps nearly blind, may be seen resting the right hand of a sightless companion, whose shoulder supports the hand of another; thus a file is formed, which moves slowly from one shop-door to another, receiving alms, which none dare withhold for the disturbance which would be created by a refusal to give each the customary amount, viz. the fifteenth part of a cent, could not be allayed but at much cost and trouble. To avoid every nuisance of the kind, all the large establishments, compound with the head-beggarman, by paying him a certain sum annually or quarterly, a portion of which he distributes among his constituents, and for which he protects his patrons from the annoyance of all the regular mendicants. His name, or style placed in a conspicuous part of a shop, office, or counting room, keeps the doors free from all such intruders; or if any present themselves, this functionary who is to be found from morning to night at a well known tea-tavern, is sent for, and who cudgels the offenders on the spot without ceremony, and with no pity. The distinction of head-beggarman is usually conferred by the paupers on some criminal, whose punishment consisted in wearing for several years a small wooden collar, and who enjoyed the privilege of being at large, and of begging.

Besides the visits of the regular beggars, shopkeepers are exposed to calls from several classes of tramps whose importunities none can resist. First there is the Priestly Mendicant, consecrated like their brethren of another continent to poverty and dirt. With a placard fastened to their backs advertising their wants, and a subscription-book in their hands they stand at the counter tinkling bells and counting their rosaries until something is given. Next is the Orphean tribe whose clattering instruments, and whining falsetto are horrifying to all who have any pretensions to nervous sensibility. Then come the Jugglers, thrusting knives into their nostrils, eyes or mouth, poising weights, tossing balls, or sitting a monkey at some engaging trick. A lower class besmear themselves with mud and paint, or cut and prick their flesh, exhibiting much ingenuity in devising modes of attracting attention and being followed by gaping crowds of idlers who prevent ingress or egress to and from the shop, the master dismisses them as soon as possible, with the customary fee, nominally the fifteenth of a cent, but as the worst coin is set aside for such customers, the amount is considerably less. Lastly and most to be feared are criminals banished from distant provinces, who are allowed to make semi-monthly applications to shopkeepers for aid. The men are always rude and violent, demanding not begging support. Generally speaking however, it is only those who have recently arrived, who avail themselves of the privilege of levying a tax on the citizens,—nearly all soon find employment and cases are common where they acquire property and marry in their exile. Notwithstanding the objectionable feature in this mode of punishment which allows the banished criminal to beg, the system works admirably being preventive and reformatory.

(To be continued.)

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

July 19,	Caprice, (U.S.S.-S.)	for	Loochoo.
19,	Carrington, (Am.)	„	New York.
20,	John Bunyan,	„	London.
20,	Eliza Moore,	„	London.
20,	Security,	„	Hongkong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Sea Witch, and John Knox.
Liverpool.—Geffrard, Prussischer Adler, Crisis, James Scott, and Panic.
Singapore.—Alceste, Amoy, and City of London.
Hongkong.—Audax, Esmont, Island Queen, Iona, and Nymph.

Notes of a Trip from Shanghae to Chusan and Ningpo:

(Continued from No. 155.)

Preparatory to a trip to Tien-tung and the lakes, we packed sufficient to last us for two days, but without any unnecessary encumbrances, leaving all our weighty articles behind. About 9.30 P.M. we entered a sampan and skulled down the Consulate creek, across the main river, and landing on the suburbs, had our traps carried about a quarter of a mile to the commencement of the canal leading to Pan-chang. Here we found boats of a very small size, necessarily so to enable them to pass under the bridges, and engaged two for a couple of days to see the neighbourhood, starting finally about 11 P.M.

23d May.—We arrived at *Pan-chang* this morning at 3 A.M., and after partaking of a cup of tea, proceeded on foot to visit the Ling-fung pass. Passing along the principal street of the village we soon found ourselves in the open and gradually rising country. A little beyond the first resting place, two pagodas are seen on the hill to the left, which have a picturesque appearance among the fine foliage. On the left, after passing the second pagoda, there is a gateway leading to a temple in the valley, which is apt to be overlooked. This is *Yuh-wang*, celebrated as the repository of one of the most important relics of Buddha, which has been seen by very few Europeans.

In the innermost temple which forms an integral portion of all Joss-houses, over the altar, stands a brass jar of a remarkable shape, and about four feet in height; this is surmounted by a canopy of yellow satin; in the side of this jar there is a window, displaying the two halves of brass shutters which shade the holy relic. With considerable persuasion the priest was induced, to apparel himself in yellow robes, light candles and joss-stick on the altar, and after going through a variety of genuflections, he finished by going up to the altar, and touching a spring, caused the window to open, and by the same motion the brass shutters to disappear. From the jar he produced a wooden casket of about twelve inches high, more perfectly carved than any thing we have seen of Chinese workmanship, although it manifestly was of considerable age. By looking through the interstices in this carving a wooden bell might be seen suspended, the tongue of which is believed to be composed of a portion of one of Buddha's hairs. We were fortunate in obtaining a sketch of this object of superstition. At this monastery there are to be obtained some very pretty twisted sticks, generally bestowed by the priests on the pilgrims; as we gave the one who showed us the relic a dollar for his civility, he in return bestowed a stick a-piece upon us.

Leaving Yuh-wang and proceeding towards our destination, just before arriving at the second resting place, we had a magnificent view of the level land, extending as far as the eye could see, between ranges of hills. Following the road to the left hand, and leaving the village of Ond-en in the hollow, skirting along the base of the hills we arrived at the village of Sing-fung, a little beyond which there is a magnificent camphor-wood tree (Laurus Camphora) at least sixty feet high, with widely extending branches, and a most beautiful light green foliage. The road now begins to ascend. Here occasional plantations of the tea shrub and of the grass-cloth plant (Urtica tenacissima?) are met with, the latter somewhat resembling the Jerusalem artichoke in appearance, with the under surface of the leaves, of a peculiar white silvery lustre. The plant is cultivated in enclosed fields and appears to thrive well.

From the third resting place, which is apparently newly erected, and built with clean cut stone supports and seats, may be seen too small cascades, which rush down from the mountains to the left, and give a pleasant air of freshness under a meridian sun.

Ascending still higher, we came to the temple at *Ling-fung*, which although lately repaired presents nothing remarkable; it is surrounded by a number of mat-sheds for supplying refreshments to pilgrims, and the numerous coolies employed in taking goods across the pass. Leaving the temple we ascended to the pass and the hill above it. From this point, in a clear day, a magnificent view may be obtained, embracing Ningpo, Chin-hae, the ocean, the Tong-hu lake, &c., &c. We however were not fortunate in having a clear sky, although the view fully repaid us the trouble of the ascent. The direction of the pass is from E.S.E. to W.N.W. It seems somewhat extraordinary to a European, to find a mountain about 1,100 feet high, ascended by cut stone steps throughout, and supplied not only with three regular halting places, but with innumerable stone benches by the way.

In descending we met several sets of pilgrims on their way up. One old lady in particular attracted our attention by her extraordinary proceedings. Taking three of the longest steps her cramped up feet would permit, and halting, she brought her hands up in a devotional attitude, knelt down, touched the ground with her forehead, started up and making three more steps repeated a similar routine, progressing as may well be imagined at a very slow pace. What amused us particularly was the intentness with which she proceeded, in no way suffering our presence to interfere.

We reached Pan-chang at 9 A.M. The chairs however which we had ordered, we did not succeed in obtaining, as they were all engaged for the conveyance of worshippers to Yuh-wang and Ling-fung, it being a day of festival. We therefore started in our boats to Siau-peh, intending to walk thence to Tien-tung. We had not gone above half a mile however, before we found some peasants who volunteered to find us chairs, which were at last obtained at the rate of 1,000 cash a-piece. But they were the most simple and uncomfortable vehicles it has been our luck to travel in: two bamboos bound at either extremity to small cross pieces which rest upon the shoulders of the bearers, a small plank for a seat, and a piece of bamboo for the feet, both suspended by cords, form the entire apparatus. Add to this, that owing to the great demand on this occasion for coolies, we had a selection of decrepid old men or mere boys to carry us, and it requires little imagination to figure the comfort of our turn out. However we started fairly at 11.15 A.M. thankful for any conveyance, being somewhat fatigued by our morning's walk.

Leaving the paddy fields on our left, we skirted the hills, which rose in picturesque undulations to our right, and advancing in a Southerly direction, sometimes to the East and at others to the West, arrived at *Siau-peh* at 12.15, a small and unimportant village. Our ascent now commenced in earnest, but here, as in all the mountain roads in this country, the way is in good order and well supplied with resting places, where tea is procurable, and from which, in the majority of cases, beautiful glimpses of scenery are obtained. Now toiling up an almost perpendicular steep, at the top of which the inviting seats allure the passenger to seek repose, before he ventures into the depths of a valley, appearing almost unfathomable, from being partially concealed from view by masses of foliage displaying all the gorgeous tints of Vallombrosa.

About 2 P.M. we passed through the village of *Tien-tung-ka*, distant from the monastery about a-mile and a-half. This is a place of some importance as a tea market, from which some three thousand piculs are annually transported. Traversing causeways between paddy fields, with noble hills to the left and in front, the monastery is approached by a long ascending avenue of magnificent trees, among which the fir and cypress predominate; a bridge is crossed, surrounded by such specimens of the bamboo as will at once attract the attention of the traveller to their magnificence; under this bridge rushes a cascade of the mountain stream into a large pool, which at once arrests its impetuosity and presents a cool, and shady spot, which one might imagine to be the favoured haunt of the spirits of the water.

Ascending still higher amid this almost forest scenery, and turning sharply to the left, a large open space is perceived, at the back of which stands the monastery, formed of building beyond building, extending far up the side of the hill. In front is an ornamental lake containing fish, surrounded in all directions by glorious old inhabitants of the forest, among which figure conspicuously two camphor trees. The buildings are very extensive; we shall not attempt any description, nor indeed had we time to examine them fully. Abundant accommodation however is to be found for the residence of visitors, and the greatest civility is an invariable attendant.

We met a party from Shanghae then resident in the monastery, who received us with a cordial welcome, and invited us to partake of their repast in the court generally occupied by foreigners. In the mean time we ascended the hill behind, and saw the usual bathing place facing the steps at the left side entrance, and further up visited one of the hermits, who live in caverns in the rock, which however are not wholly devoid of some articles of comfort. The one we saw is said to have resided there for the last seven years; he resembled the other priests in all but his long hair girt by a brass coronal. At 4.30 P.M. daily there is service performed in the principal temple, where some thirty priests officiate; and repeat their *O-me-to-fu* as smartly and go through their various genuflections with as great apparent decorum, as the spiritual guides of a church who would greatly object to be called idolaters. At the side tower, in an upper room, we saw a very fine bell, well worthy of a visit.

Having partaken of dinner with our hospitable friends, in the delightful *al fresco* manner, usually followed here, we were compelled reluctantly to bid them good night, and start for Siau-peh at 9.30 P.M. under favor of a beautiful moon. And here we cannot refrain from recommending such a day's enjoyment, to any hypochondriac, into whose hands these pages may fall, as a sovereign remedy against all the fancied ills of life. But we must bargain that he will secure for himself at Tien-tung, the cordial welcome of as fair and kind a hostess as we met with.

Arriving at Siau-peh at 11 P.M. we started in our boats at once for the *Tong-hu* lake.

24th May.—On waking this morning at 5 A.M., we found ourselves at the sluice leading into the *Tong-hu* lake. Our boats had to be lifted over the double inclined plane, by which the high water of the lake is separated from the lower level in the canal. We sailed about the lake, which in its greatest diameter measures about eight miles; a vast expanse of smooth limpid water encircled by hills, and surrounded by many villages hid in the midst of highly cultivated slopes and fine scenery. Much time might be spent in surveying the numerous beautiful *coups d'œil* on rounding the various promontories, and a quarry of some interest deserves a visit. As our time was limited we contented ourselves by passing close to the towns of Ta-kong-sei and Yng-ka-wei, and eating our breakfast on shore under a fine clump of old trees, left this charming spot on our return to Ningpo at 9.30 A.M. In an hour we had reached the sluice at the N.W. corner of the lake, by which we were to make our exit, where we found less difficulty in getting over, ropes from windlasses on either side being attached to the stern of the boat, soon sent her plunging into the canal. Proceeding along this canal, principally remarkable for the number of new bridges which cross it, we arrived at our starting point at Ningpo at 2.15 P.M.—where we had an engagement to partake of the hospitality of one of our missionary friends and, where we spent an agreeable evening before returning to Shanghae.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE:
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE
"VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
Second (or Tucker, Stone Jetty.
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS
ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER:
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH
PROVISIONS DAILY.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

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CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.,
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Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the
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THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.
AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.
Washington, June 3d, 1852.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,
Bad Breasts,
Burns,
Bunions,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,
Coco-bay,
Chiego-foot,
Chilblains,
Chapped hands,
Corns (Soft),
Cancers,
Contracted and Stiff Joints,
Elephantiasis
Fistulas,
Gout,
Glandular Swellings,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Scalds,
Sore Nipples,
Sore-throats,
Skin-diseases,
Scurvy,
Sore-heads,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Wounds
Yaws.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 6s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

N.B.—A file of the *North-China Herald* can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 22nd July, 1853.

The weather of the past week is principally remarkable for the high winds that have prevailed. Southerly during the first half of the week and from the North during the latter half. The thermometer has not attained the average height by 2° 5—and no rain has fallen—nor does the Barometer indicate any remarkable change, further than the still prevailing high wind, after which we shall probably have a fall of rain.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

July.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years.	1853	1853 Mean.	1853 Mean min.	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
16	S.	29.99	29.95	29.74	89.5	81.0	89.5	S.S.E. to S.E.	S. to S.S.W.	0.09	0.00
17	S.	29.93	29.99	29.77	87.0	80.0	90.5	S.E.	S.	0.00	0.00
18	M.	29.84	29.89	29.75	89.0	80.0	91.0	S.S.E. to E.S.E.	S.S.W. to S.E.	0.00	0.00
19	Tu.	29.80	29.8[illegible]	29.59	89.5	81.0	89.5	E.S.E. to E.	N.E.	0.05	0.40
20	W.	29.72	29.87	29.54	87.5	80.0	91.0	E. to E.N.E.	N.E. to S.	0.00	0.02
21	Th.	29.73	29.82	29.56	86.5	81.0	91.5	N. to N.N.E.	S.	0.00	0.00
22	F.	29.73	29.86	29.63	87.0	81.0	91.0	N. to N.E.	S.S.E. to N.W.	0.00	0.50
Shanghae, 22nd July, 1853.				Mean	88.0		90.5		Total	0.04	0.52

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departure.	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 16	Nerbudda	B. bark	425	Crawford	Liverpool	Mar. 7	General	Shaw, Bland and Co.
.. 16	Clara Anna Maria	D. bark	316		Cardiff			Dent, Beale and Co.
.. 20	Swordfish	A. ship			California	June —	Ballast	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
July 16	Caprice	U.S.S.		Maury.	Laochoo		
.. 16	Carrington	A. ship	597	French	New York	Tea, &c.	Bull, Nye and Co.
.. 17	John Bunyan.	B. ship	466	Thompson	London	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
.. 19	Security	B. bark	333	Pennington	Hongkong	Ballast	Bidley, Worthington & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Arbmore	769	June27	B. bark	512	Martin	Hargreaves and Co.		
Cambalu	775	July 8	B. ship	536	Alleyne	Reiss and Co.		
Celestial		June29	A. ship	850	Palmer	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	
Challenger	773	July 4	B. ship	698	Killick	Lindsay and Co.	London	
Cherokee	777	July 8	B. bark	227	Bramwell	Lindsay and Co.		
Clara Anna Maria		July 16	D. bark	316		Dent, Beale and Co.		
Countess of Seafield	776	July 6	B. ship	450	Innes	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Eclipse		July 14	B. ship	393	Laing	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Fleetwood		June29	A. ship	663	Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Golden Gate		July 4	A. ship	1340	Balstow	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	
Hussar		July 9	A. ship		Lucas	Russell and Co.		
Kingston		July 12	B. ship	843	Caithness	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Lancastrian	772	July 1	B. ship	397	Langley	Lindsay and Co.		
Living Age		June17	A. ship		Holmes	Russell and Co.		
Monarch	774	June30	B. bark	337	Duff	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Nerbudda		July 16	B. bark	428	Crawford	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Nightingale	277	May 27	A. ship	1066	Mather	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	
Norna		July 13	B. ship	392	Cleland	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	London	
Old Hickery		July 12	A. bark			Russell and Co.		
Oriental		June28	A. ship	1003	Fletcher	Russell and Co.	London	
Sir H. Pottinger	766	June13	B. bark	332	Cragg	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Swordfish		July 20	A. ship					
William the IV.		......	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, *lbs.*
Geffrard, ...	Liverpool	239	Mar. 19	.. 2,337,790	 360,130	 190	....	20,000
Sea Witch, ...	London	350	.. 28	.. 2,131,725	....	....	.. 2,000	....
John Knox, ...	London	296	Apr. 2	.. 1,611,812	 9,000	.. 1,955	.. 1,100	....
Preussischer Adler, ..	Liverpool	450	.. 2	.. 2,494,290	 109,300	....	....	....
Crisis, ...	Liverpool	420	.. 12	.. 3,933,300	 12,100	....	....	....
James Scott, ...	Liverpool	310	.. 12	.. 2,399,340	....	 200	....	....
Panic, ...	Liverpool	460	May 1	.. 2,47[illegible]	 151,000	....	....	....

Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday by HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*